



LAr Purity Demonstrator

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November, 2009

Outline



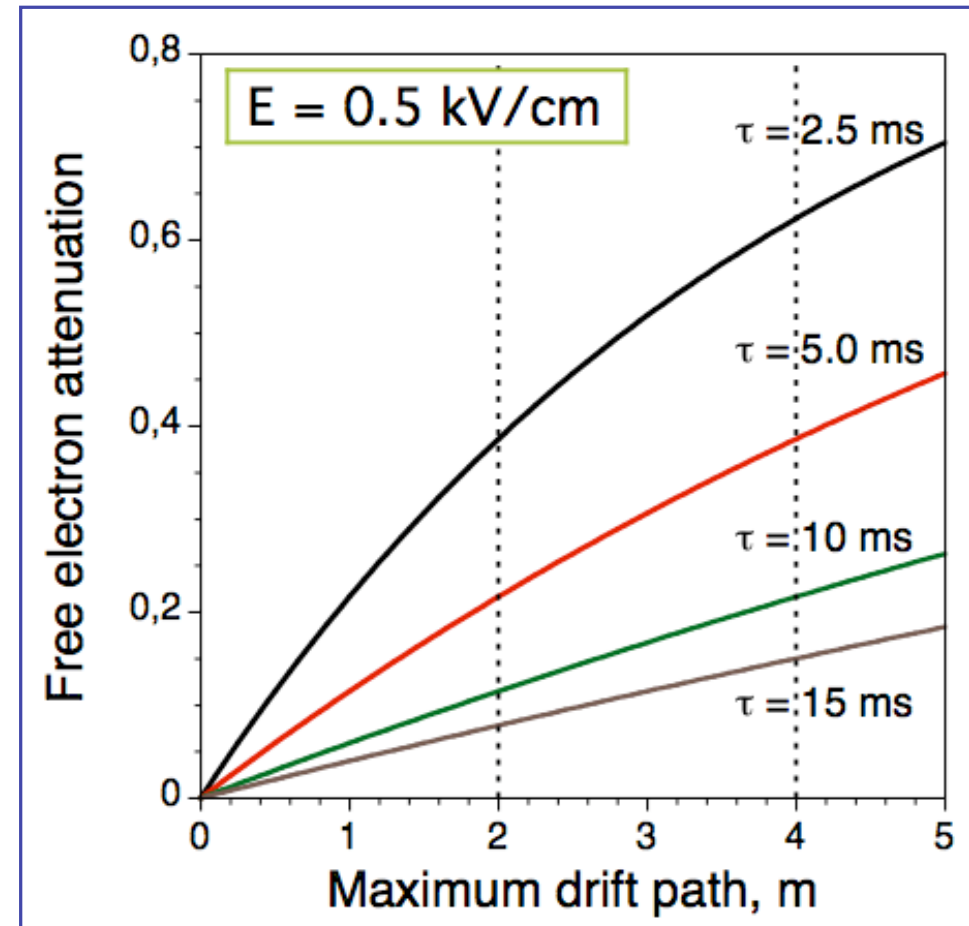
- Description of LAPD
- Goals of the project
- Status and timeline

LAPD group is M.Adamowski, W.Jaskierny, H.Jostlein,
R.Plunkett, B.Rebel, R.Schmitt, E.Skup, T.Tope, T.Yang



Why LAPD?

- All LAr devices need to remove electronegative contaminants in a manner that keeps costs low
- Plot at right shows curves for electron attenuation as function of drift distance
- Want to keep the attenuation to be less than $\sim 20\%$ over the drift distance
- Need $\tau = 5$ ms for 2 m drift distance, or about 0.06 ppb O_2 equivalent contamination



From C. Montanari, June 2007

Purification Procedure from ICARUS



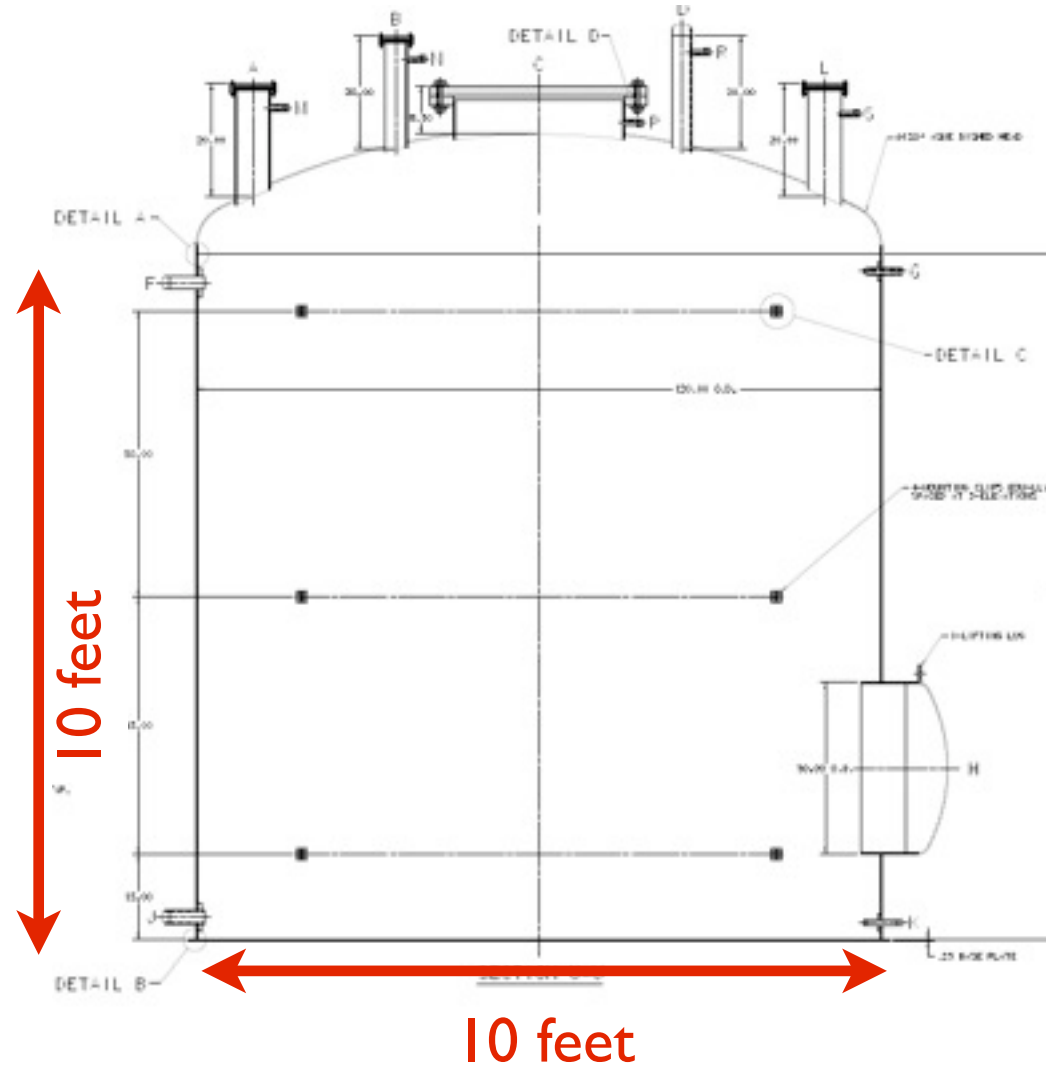
- Use ultra high vacuum standards for designing detector components, cleaning and construction
- Remove air and outgassed molecules from surfaces by evacuating the vessel volume to $< 10^{-3}$ mbar
- Cool the volume quickly to mitigate the outgassing with argon purified through chemical filters and molecular sieves
- Recirculate the gas to block diffusion of impurities from hot regions or micro-leaks into the bulk liquid
- Recirculate the bulk liquid to actively remove impurities

This step is not necessarily scalable

Enter LAPD



- Current systems such as test stands at FNAL and ArgoNeuT use evacuation as the first cleaning step
- Building large vessels that can be evacuated is very expensive - scales the cost by a factor of 2
- Need to find an alternative to evacuation for large vessels
- LAPD is test stand at FNAL to study alternatives - vessel will hold ~ 30 t of liquid argon
- Vessel is 3/16 inch thick stainless steel



LAPD Goals

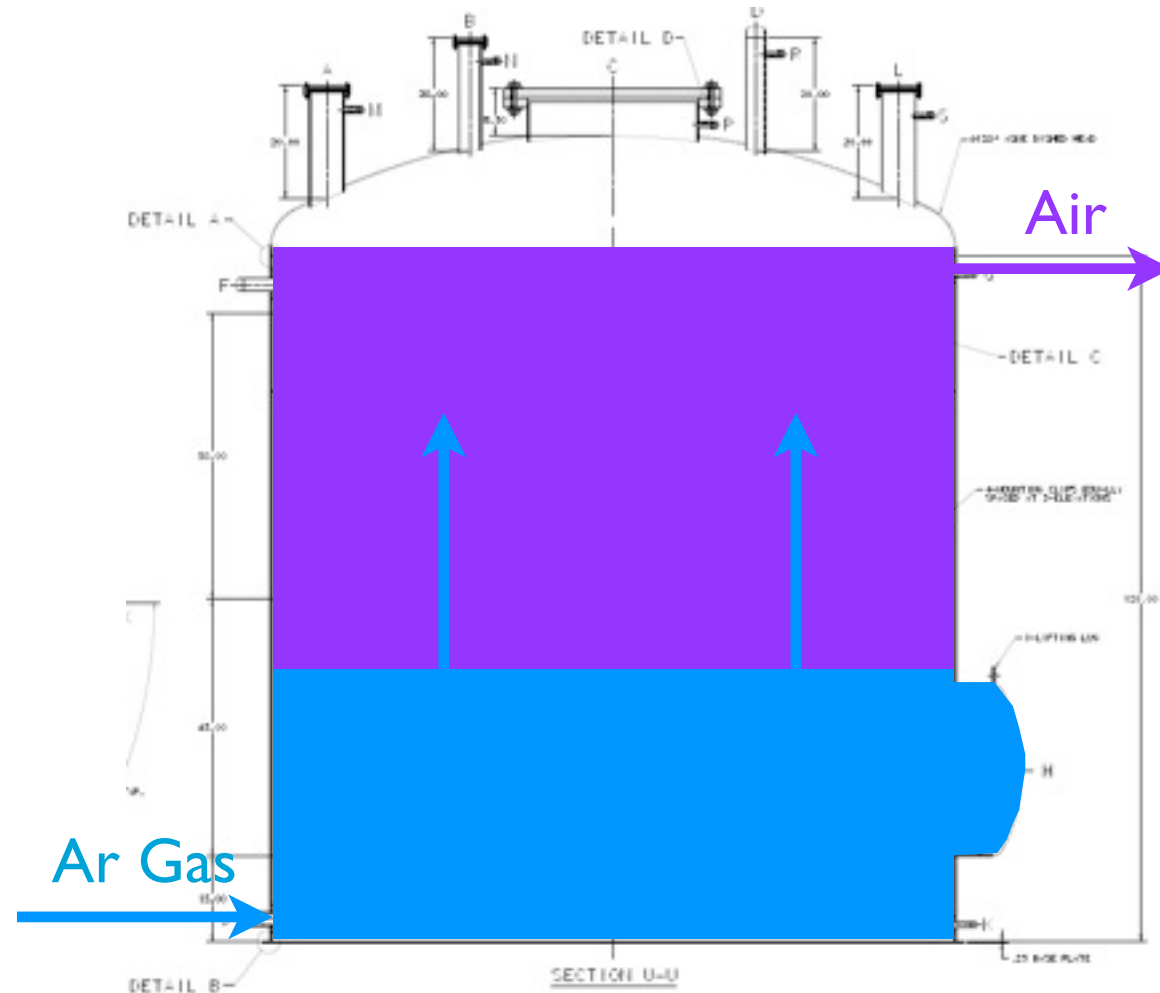


- **Primary goal** is to show that required electron lifetimes can be achieved without evacuation in an empty vessel - Phase I
- Will also monitor temperature gradients and convective flows, concentrations of water, O₂, and possibly N₂
- Phase II will place materials that would be used in a TPC into the volume and show that the lifetime can still be achieved
- Possible Phase III upgrade could place an actual TPC in the volume to provide a test bed for electronics, light collection, etc

Phase I - Purification without Evacuation



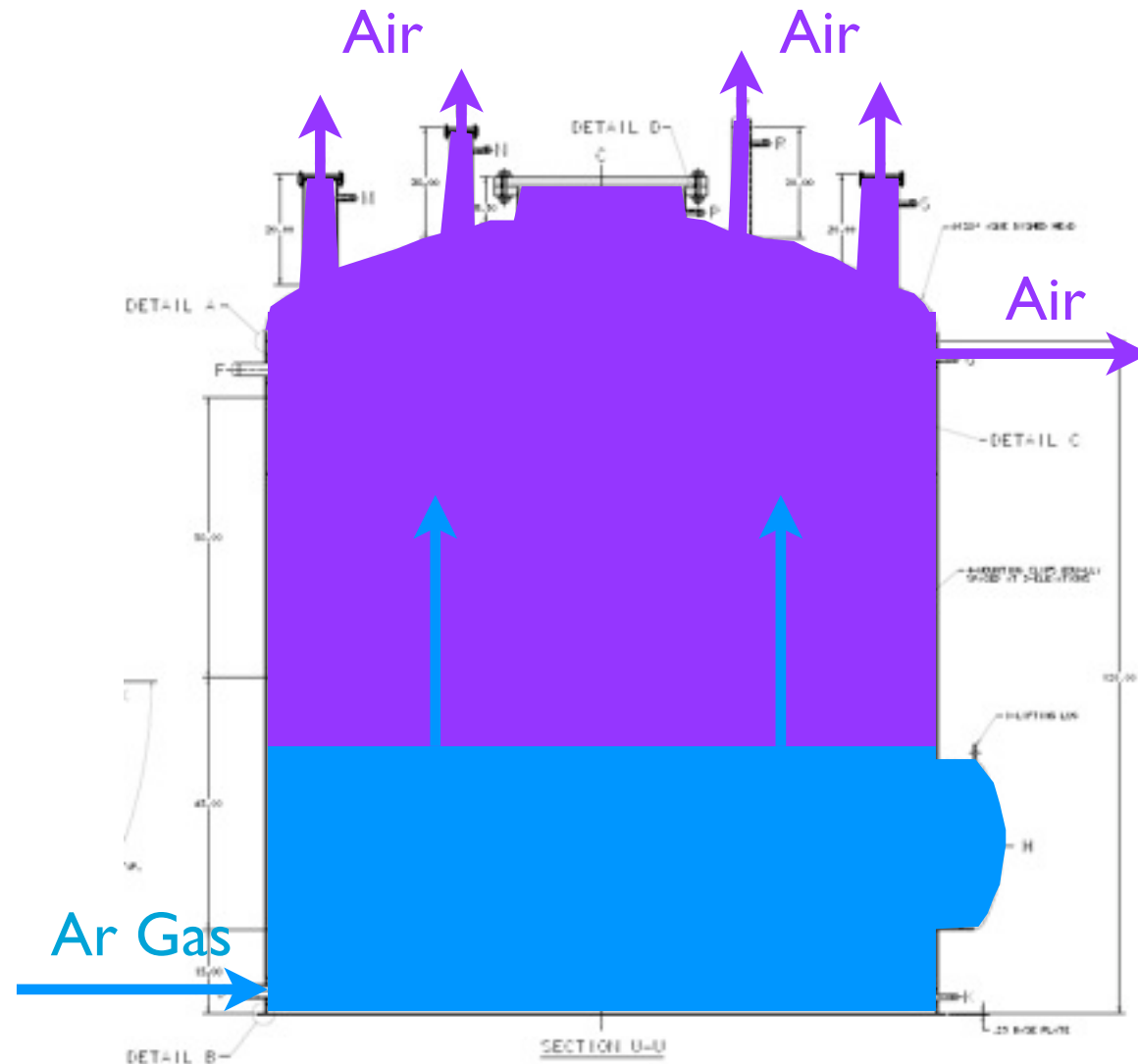
- Basic idea is to use an argon piston for initial purification
- Cycle a few volumes of clean, warm Ar gas through the volume to push out ambient air and dry out surfaces
- Then recirculate the gas through filter system to achieve < 50 ppm contamination



Phase I - Purification without Evacuation



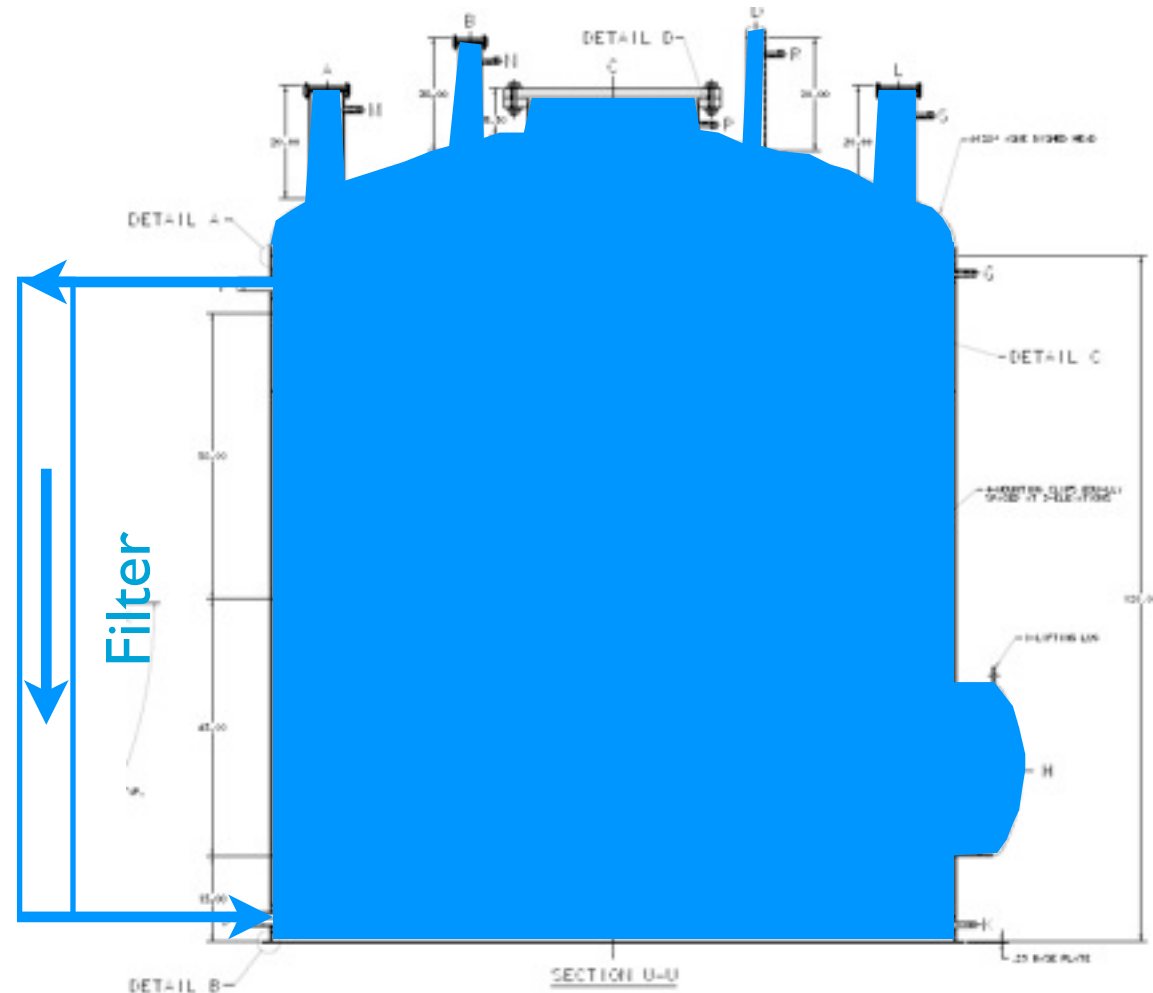
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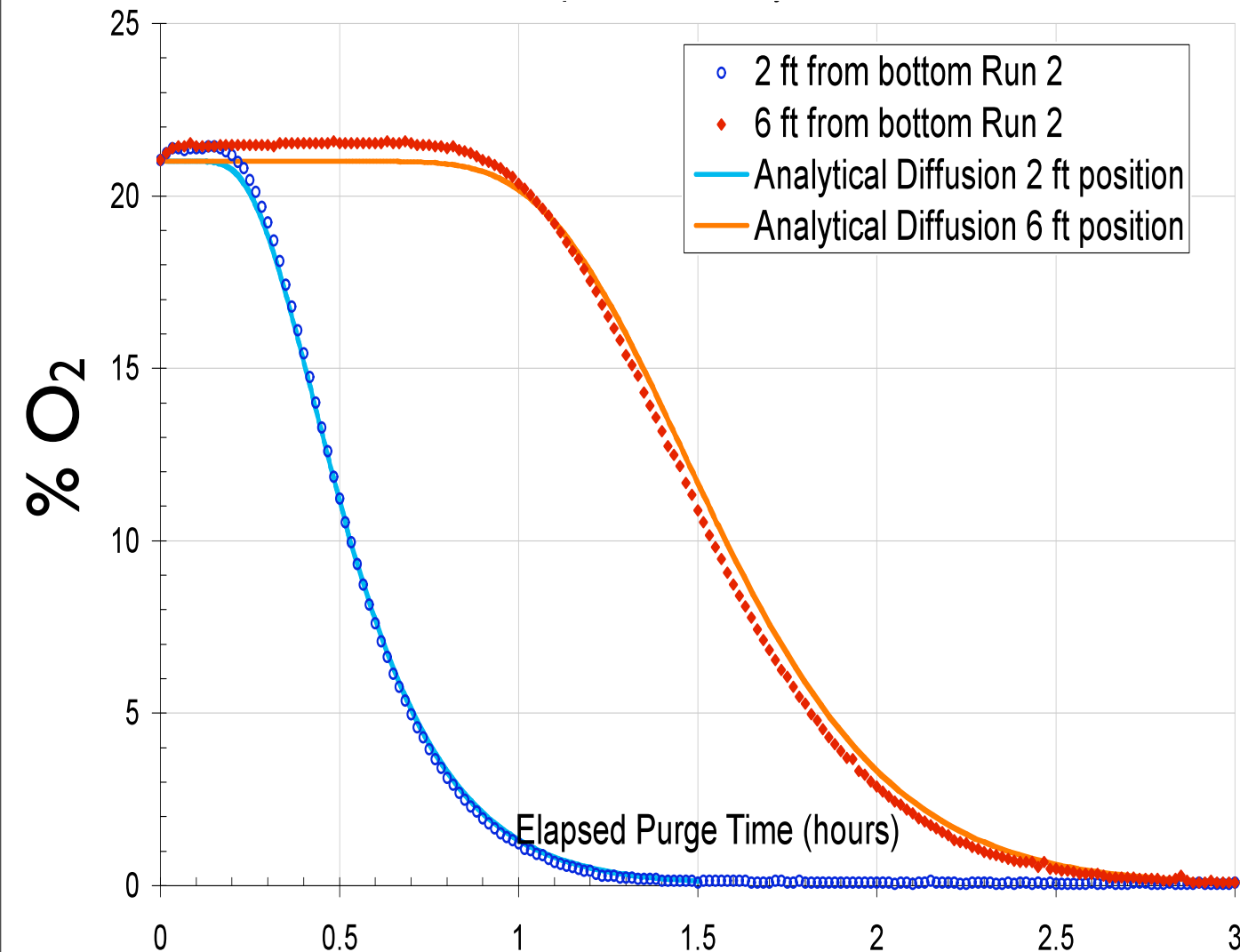
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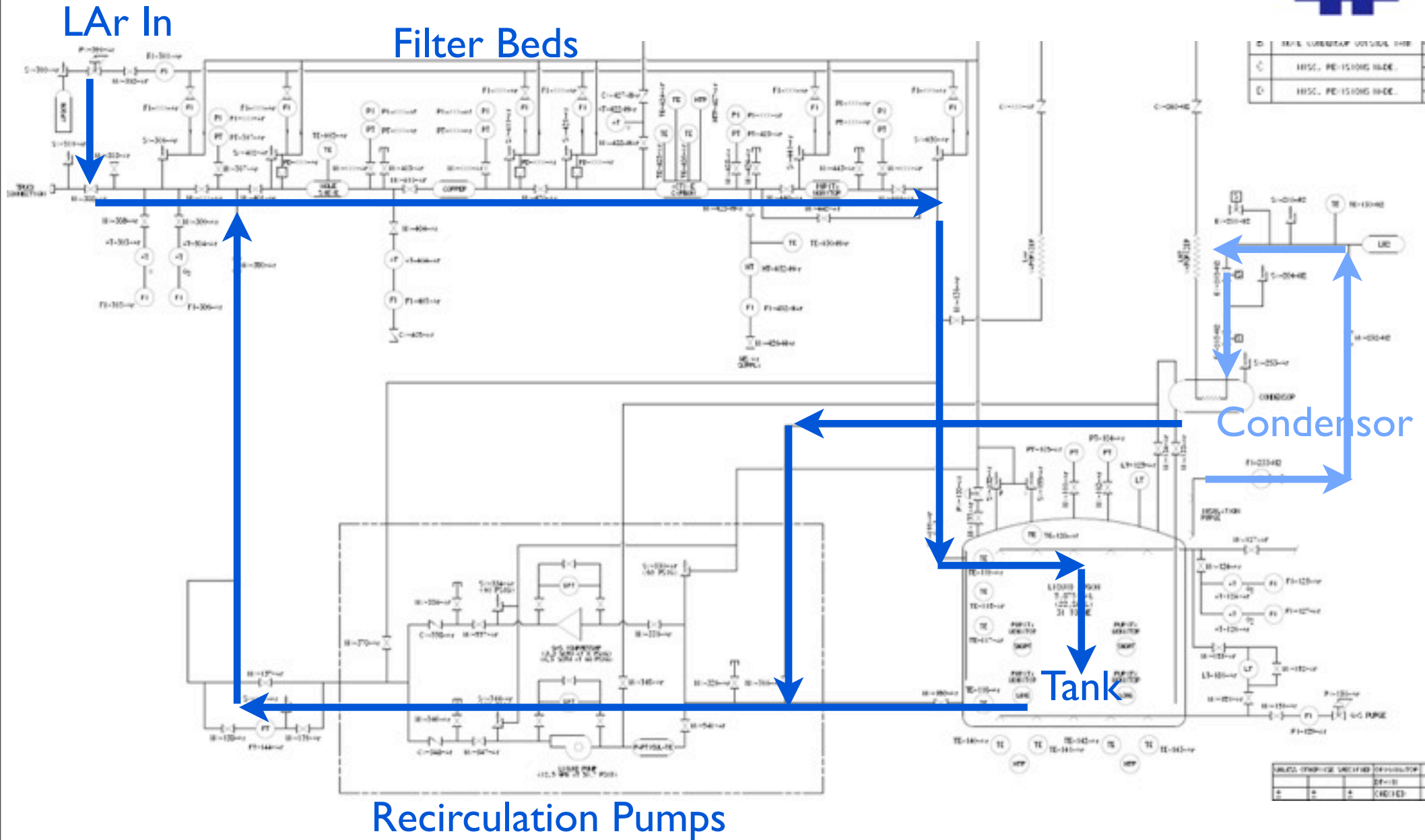


Number of Gas Volume Exchanges



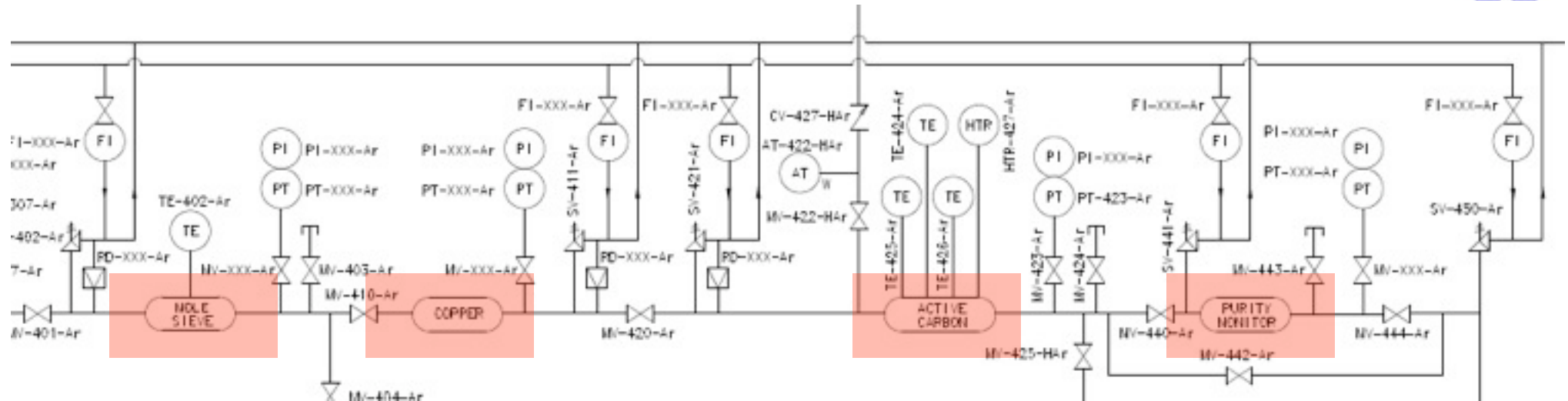
- Study by T.Tope at FNAL shows it takes 2.6 volume exchanges to reduce contaminants to 100 ppm

System Flow

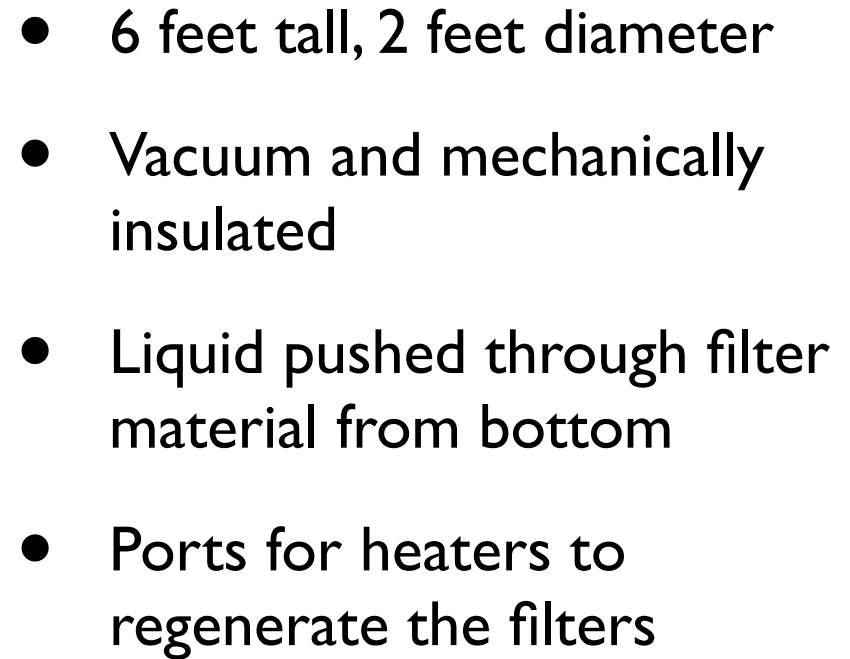




Filter System

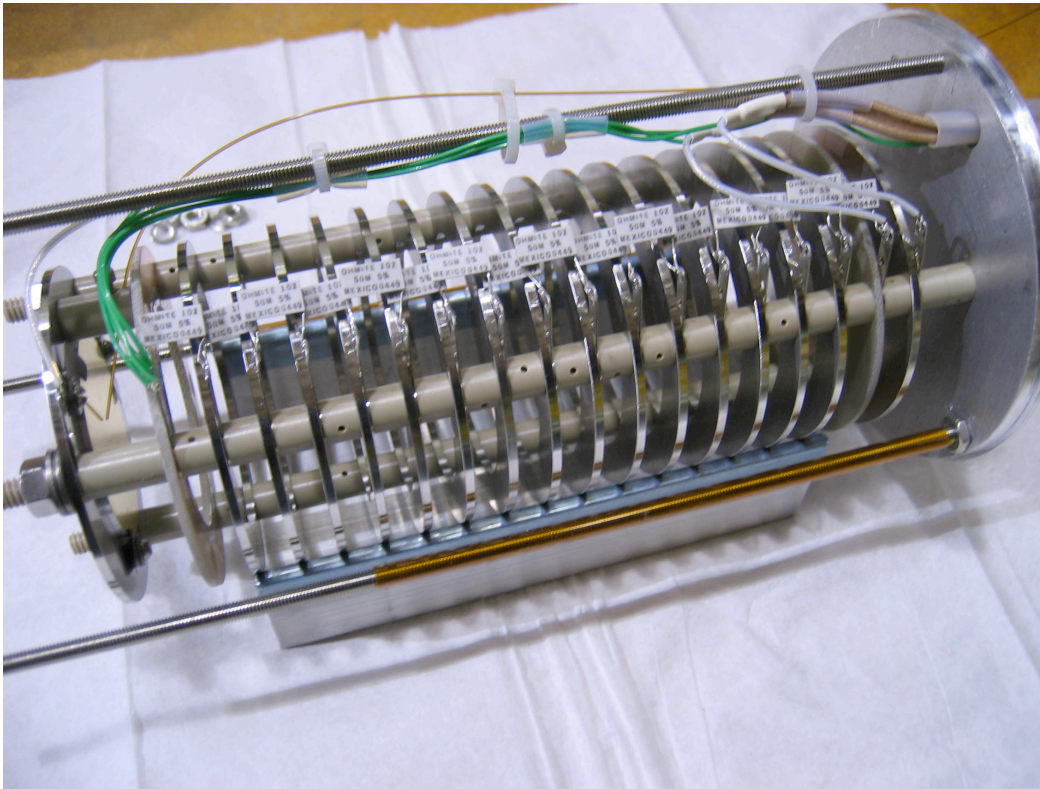


- 3 filters -
 - Molecular sieve - removes water
 - Copper removes O₂
 - Active carbon removes hydrocarbons and miscellaneous contaminants
- Inline purity monitor to measure electron lifetime before passing liquid into rest of the system
- Inline water and O₂ monitors to measure contamination level





Purity Monitor



- Based on ICARUS design, same as used by MTS
- 20 cm long, provides initial go/no go on delivered argon
- Operated with same electric field as expected in detector - 500 V/cm
- Can adjust field to simulate longer drift distances

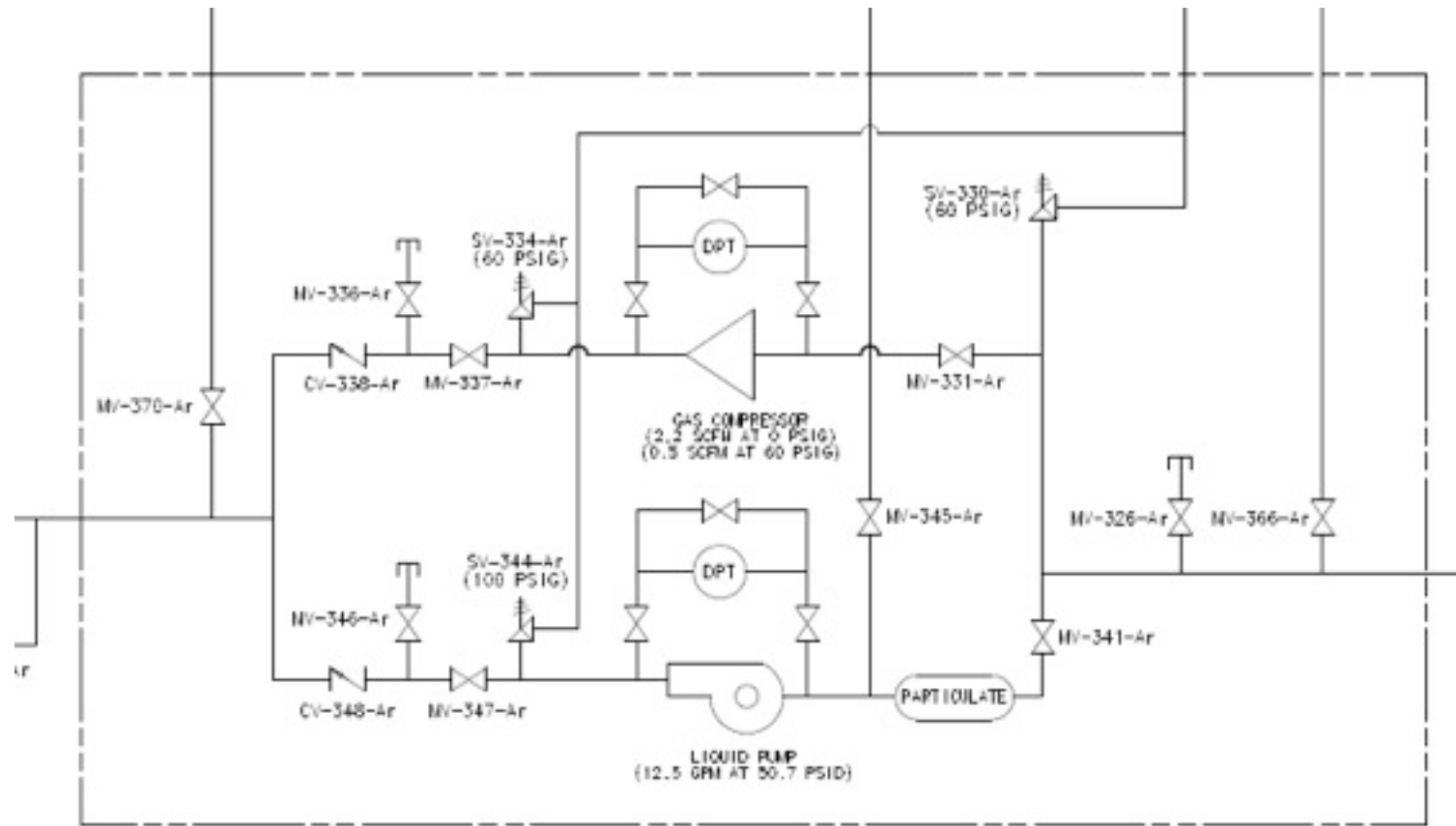
Water and O₂ Monitor



- TigerOptics Halo analyzer - vetted by MTS operations
- Detection at level of 0.3 ppb
- Uses laser to measure absorption from water in the sample
- O₂ monitor adds H to sample to make water

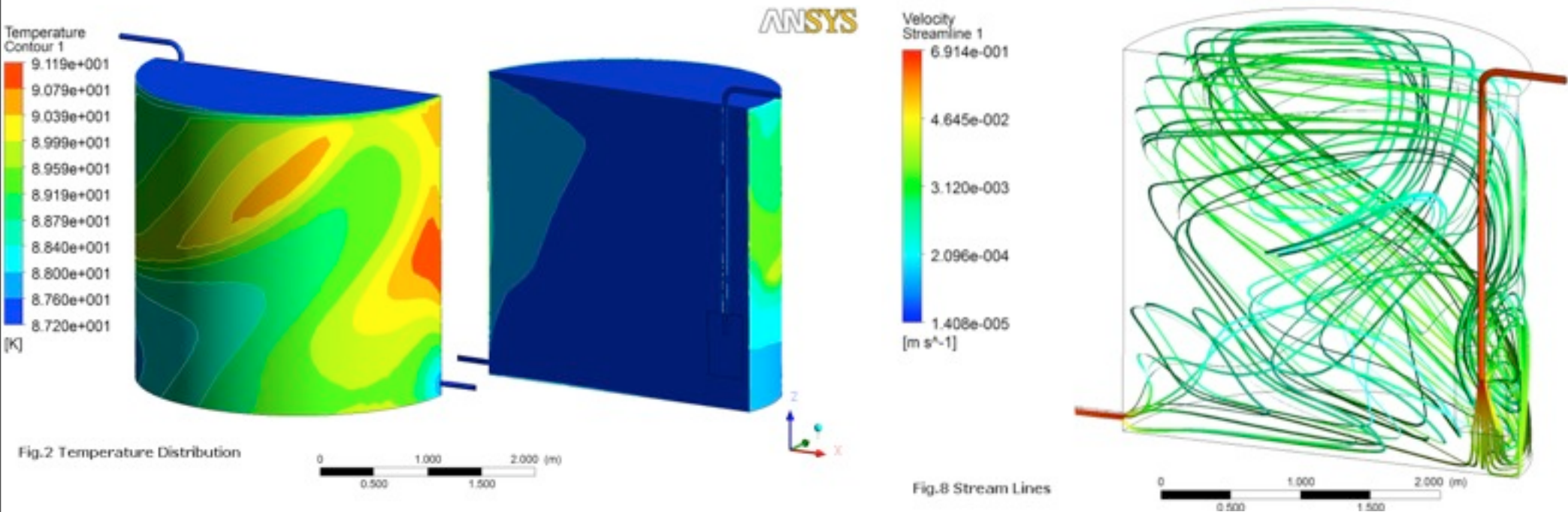


LAr Pump



- Gas compressor for recycling gaseous argon
- Liquid pump will exchange 2 volumes per day
- Particulate filter before liquid reaches the pump

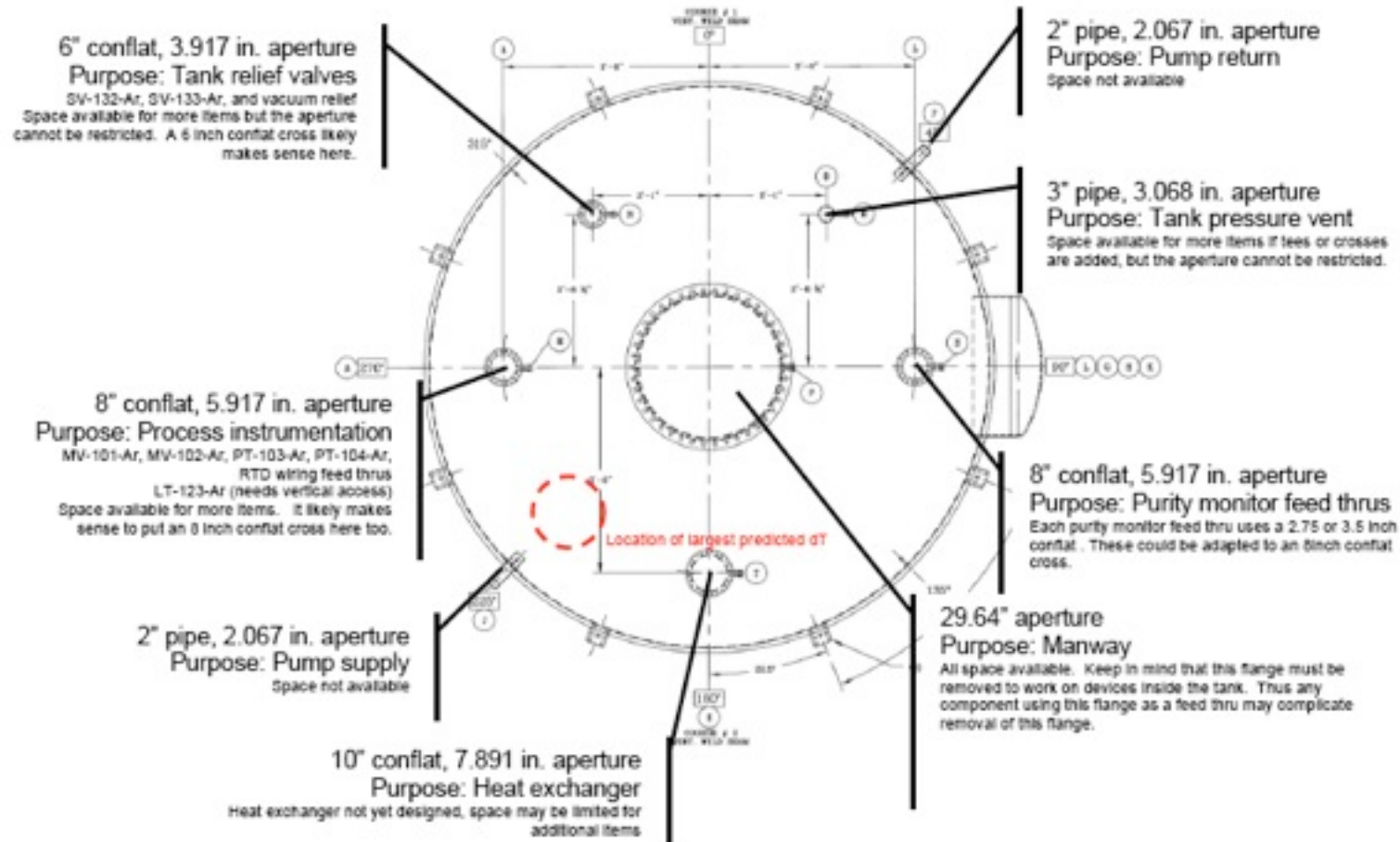
LAr Flow Inside Vessel



- ANSYS modeling of temperature and flow in vessel done by Z.Tang
- Max temperature difference on surface of vessel is 2 degrees
- Hot spot on surface due to low flow in that region



Vessel Instrumentation



- 5 conflat ports available for instrumentation
- 4 purity monitors located in different areas, 20 cm and 50 cm long
- Temperature sensors used to monitor temperature at different depths, locations



The LAPD Tank



- Tank delivered September 1, 2009
- Placed in PC4 - in fixed target land at FNAL, where the Υ was discovered



The LAPD Tank



- Tank resting on insulated platform
- Remaining insulation placed after instrumentation is completed

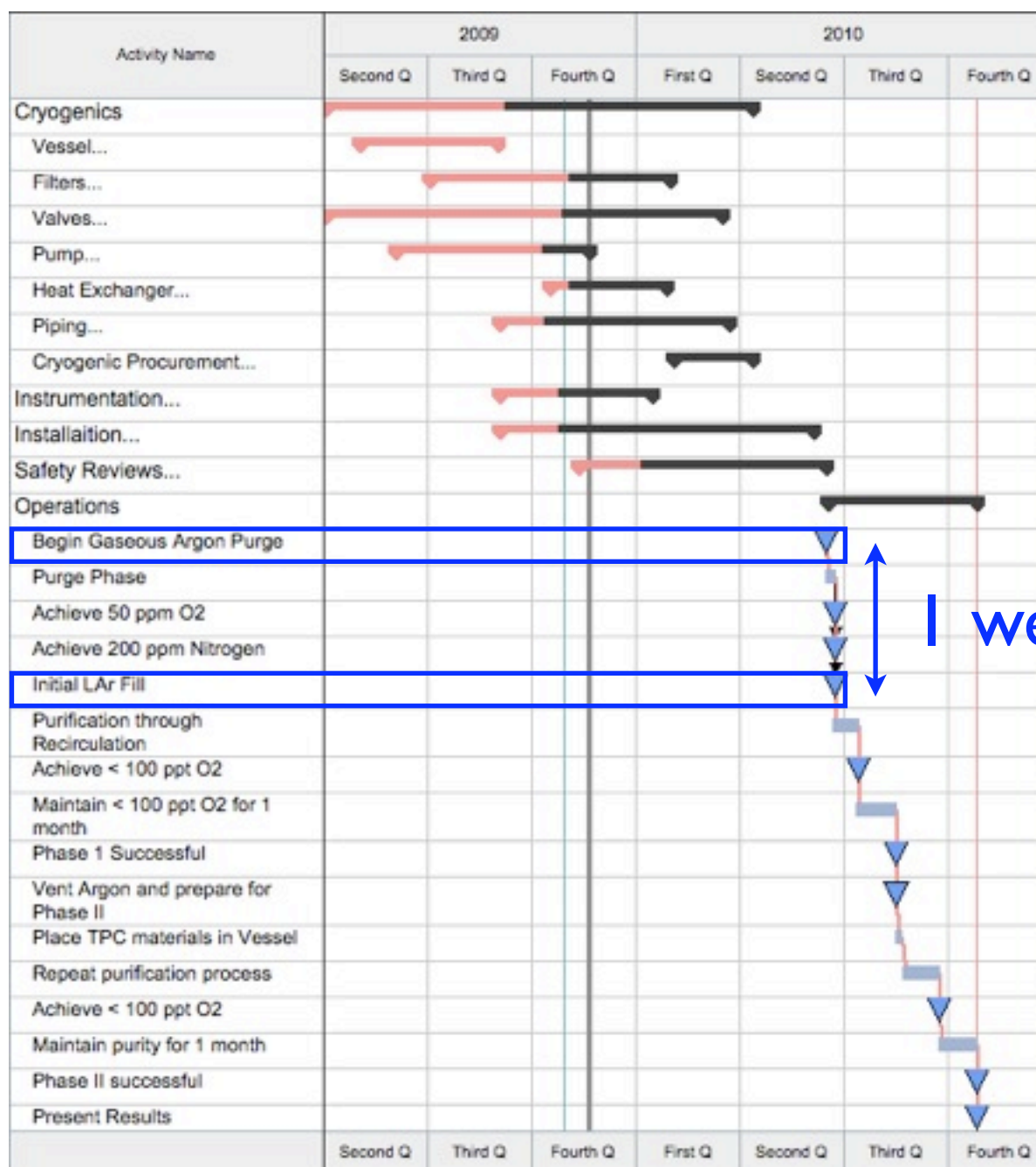


Schedule



- Time is of the essence - intend to complete Phase I by next summer
- Design of several components is at the > 80% level
 - Filter vessel, tank, pump all designed or delivered
 - Purity monitors and their electronics at 90% completion
 - Control system and temperature monitors will be designed based on MTS experience
- On-going major items include piping layout, valve procurement, heat exchanger and access platform design
- Next major items are installation and integration, ODH analysis, safety analysis by lab committee, and operations

Schedule



1 week

Conclusions



- LAPD has dedicated team of engineers, technicians and physicists
- Team members have prior experience with MTS operations
- Tank is in place at FNAL, designs of cryogenics system is converging
- Expect to start tests in late spring 2010, first results by end of the summer 2010